### Business Notices.

WHO WOULD HAVE THE VERNAL SUN SHINE Hat sold in Broadway for #4.
N. Espenschett, No. 118 Nassau st.

GENIN'S STYLES FOR CHILDREN - STRAW

GENIN'S STYLES FOR CHILDREN — STRAW HAYS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.—TO DAY, will be opened, at General Lower Store. No. 214 Broadway, the largest and most Central association to Straw Hats, Caps, and Flats, for Children and Misses, ever offered at that establishment. The stock consists of more than twenty writeties of Paris Hats, and a still consists of more than twenty writeties of Paris Hats, and a still greater number of home designs and manufacture, emisshle for greater number of home designs and manufacture, emisshle for greater number of home designs and manufacture, emisshle for greater number of home designs and manufacture, consistent for the found in the former state of the process and of all ages, from the infant in arms to from the found to the process of the process and the state of the found into the process of the process o

HATS PER EXCELLENCE.-The beautiful and artistically-finished Hars supplied at the present season by the velcran hatter, Kaox, now of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulfron-treet, have attracted universal commendation. They no exquisitely festioned, carefully fluished, of durable, eithough eighte material, and fit the head with the case and blocty popularly attributed to a glove. Among leaders of the fashions Kaox's Hars find most warm admirers.

MEALIO'S SPRING STYLE OF HATS,
FOR 1836,
Are now ready. Cell and examine for yourselves.
Corner of Broad way and Canal-at.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS. The established excellence and style of our peculiar fal-lentiemen's wear, remders it needful for us only to ann-be quarterly issue for March, 1856. Lean's & Co., Lead-ntroducers of Fashion for Gents. Hats, Astor House, Bros-ntroducers of Fashion for Gents.

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

Have in Store for THEIR APRIL SALES, At extremity low prices, one of the largest and best assorted

NEW SILK AND TANCY GOODS to be found in America.

Cash and prompt six months bayers only solicited.

"KNOW THYSELF."-Full written descriptions of character with charts, given daily by FOWLER & WHLLS, No. 300 Broadway. LECTURES every evening in Continental Hall, Sty-av.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole

sale and Retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTH-ING, and their Custom department (second floor) with the newset importations of Cassimmers, Vestings, Coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 250 Broadway. BLEGANT CARPETING.

Sentre & Louishery, No. 456 Broadway, are now propered to emblok their New Spring Styles of Rich Velvet, Therefor, Brussell, Therefort, Brussell, Therefore, and a large number of New Domain and Styles never before offered, also a large stock of Oll-Cloubs of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

IMPORTANT.

I M P O R T A N T.

The most important question for every business man to sak himself is, "Am I supplied with one of Wilder's Patrix Salamander Fire and Burglar Proof Saris.

for the preservation of my Books and Valuables?" If not, preced at once to the depot,

No. 124 Water-st., Kear Walla, New-York,
Or. No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late), secured with one of Wilder's Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

B. G. Wilder & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WAT-KISS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers a magnificent assortment of BOOTS and GATTERS, suitable for the present season. The style and quality of WATEINS'S BOOTS are too well known to nes-

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURG AND PROOF SAFE, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, both Proceived prise modals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-56. Silas C. Herring & Go. Nog. 135, 137 and 139 Waterst., New York. TO WHOLESALE

TO WHOLESALK

AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK,

No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,

Fortie the stiention of close buyers to their immense stock of the stiention of close buyers to their immense stock of the stiention of the stiention of large dealers that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealer throughout the world. All articles at and below manufactured prices, either by the single package, dozen or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK,

New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

BEAUTY AND ECONOMY. Examine the STOCK of superb CARPETS at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.
Crosley & Sons
Newest Patterns. Velvet and Tapestry Brussels. Ingrains, &c.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- The HORACI Waters modern improved Pranos and Meloneous are to found at No. 333 Breadway. Pianos for Rent, and rent allow on putchase, or for Sale on monthly payments. Second ha Planos from \$30 to \$140. Melodeous from \$40 to \$135.

CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 136 Canal-st., are selling their choice styles of your handled Knivas at all prices, from \$2 to \$6 per set. Silver Forks to match, from \$15 to \$25 per set.

HERNIA.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH HERNIA.—Only PTIZE Medal awarded & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for PATEAT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Also, the Fair of Can Institute awarded the First Premium to this Technique as to its superiority; Profs. V. Mott, W. J. M. Carnochan. An extensive list of mercantic gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at Mar 2. Maideu-lane, N. Y., and Marsh, Conline & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- The vessels of the skin, under the renovating action of this areat external remedy, explicitly discharge the poisonous particles which produce emp-tons, sees, boils, or any kind of exterior irritation.

WHO WILL SUFFER !- When Dr. TOBIAS'S elebrated Ventitian Liniment will immediately cure Cholera olic, Dysentery, Vomiting, Rheumatism, Swellings, Cuts, turns, &c. 7. Dip. pt. Nc. 60 Courth, advst., New York. Sold by il the I rusgista and Storekoepers.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wass and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace-ful becauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The larges and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his frames Dvz. Sold at Barchellon's, No. 233 Broadway.

Mr. Straight, a member of the large commission house of Straight, Deming & Co. of Cincinnati, lately acted as one of a Committee to present a purse to John Jolliffe, esq., by way of acknowledgment of his efforts on behalf of the fugitive slaves recently carried back from Cincinnati to Kentucky in defiance of the criminal process of Okio. This fact having come to the knowledge of a firm in Mobile which had dealings with Straight, Deming & Co., the Mobile firm wrote immediately

to the Circipnati firm for a settlement of accounts If settlement of Southern accounts could gen erally be obtained by that sort of process, we are inclined to think the competition would be very sherp among our New-York merchants for mem berehip of such Committees.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Harbor Ma-

Appointments by the Governor.—Harbor Mater—Ameriah D. Barber vice J. J. Chambers, resigned.

Loan Commissioners—New-York, Edgar Ketchum and C. C. Leigh.

Trustee of Szaman's Fund and Retreat—Nathaniel Briggs.

Commissioners of Emigration—Wilson G. Hunt in place of J. A. Kennedy, Gulian C. Verplank, reappointment.

Naturies Public.—New-York—Daniel W. Clark, N. B. Noxie, Wm. Dodge, E. H. Walton, M. Campbell, A. C. Washington, John Neilson, S. F. Bull, J. Van Winkle, J. Dodge, Jr., J. M. Guittrall, H. Cameron, ir., W. H. Starbuck, A. S. Van Deusen, R. Sill, H. L. Stevens, G. F. Rogers, L. Irving, J. O'Brien, A. Kohler, J. L. Dayton, T. F. Smith, W. Poole, M. B. McLey, E. F. Delanev, R. Hoffman, L. Pitkin, J. E. Jenkins, D. O'Keefe, jr., C. F. Winthrop, W. Bloomfeld, F. F. Somers, J. W. Lawton, A. Hoffman, J. Newbouse, C. F. Buckley, R. C. Campbell, J. B. Varnum, jr., J. Paris, C. R. Dissoway, J. H. Pentz, H. Cammerden, jr., J. Black, E. D. Smith, John, Livingston, J. Bull, T. H. Lane, H. C. Van Vost, W. Schlueter, J. S. Sullivan, J. Y. Lane, F. L. Vultee, jr., W. Allen, John T. Carr, H. N. Sherwood, H. V. Lovell, George Walth, James C. Rice, G. F. Macy, J. Adriance, W. A. Timpson, J. Whitbeck, N. W. Busteed, A. D. Baldwin, E. Lane, Stephen D. Van Schaick, Kings County—J. Sparks, J. C. Conner, D. L. Northrup, C. H. Dougherty, John Oakley, Thomas Cottrell, J. L. Marcelms, D. B. Hasbronek, W. H. Smith, E. A. Thurston, T. F. Jackson, W. Richards, J. Wortendyke, L. Hurst.

Robert B. Mintara, and Appollos R. Wetmore,

J. Wortendyke, L. Hurst.

J. Wortendyke, L. Hurst.

Robert B. Mintarn, and Appollos R. Wetmore,
Commissioners to supervise the expenditures of certsin moneys for charitable purposes, in the first Judi

cial District.

Port Wardens.—John Butler, jr., reappointed.

Lon Commissioners.—Suffolk County—Henry Pike
and James H. Tuttle.

About \$300 of Kansas State scrip was taken at its par vains on the 13th inst., at Moine, Ill., in exchange for goods at their wholesale price.

# New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1856.

Republican Documents

A Presidential Canvass of unusual significance is about to open-one of which the result must go far to determine whether Liberty or Slavery is to be the polestar of our National coursewhether the vast unpeopled regions confided by Providence to our keeping shall be subdued and cultivated by intelligent, happy freemen, or by lashed and blinded slaves. It is most im. portant that the true bearings of this contest be set forth and diffused, not in the heat of the struggle, after every one shall have taken i is position and resoived to maintain it, but now, while the popular mind is measur-bly calm and unprejudiced In view of these considerations, the Republican Association in Washington City have issued, and will continue from time to time to publish, the most important Speeches and Essays which have appeared and shall appear on the side of Free Labor and Human Rigits, which they trust those who love the Republican cause will purchase for gratuitous circulation among their friends and neighbors with an eye to the struggle before us. These Speeches and Tracts will be kept for sale at THE TRIBUNE Office, in New-York, at the original prices.

Cash orders, by mail or otherwise, are solicited from clubs or ndividuals. Those who are in doubt as to what will be best should procure specimens at first, and therefrom judge. Among the documents already for sale pre; HENRY WILSON'S SPEECH ON KANSAS ...... 20c. \$1 25 SUMNER's PANEUIL HALL SPEECH.....

FOOT'S REASONS FOR JOINING REPUBLICAN PARTY IS BLAIR'S LETTERS TO REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. IS 

GREELEY & MCELRATH,

Tribune Office, New-York.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS. SENATE, April 9 .- The great feature of the was the Speech of Gov. Seward on Kansas, a verbatim report of which appears in this paper. It was listened to with profound interest, especially by the Pro-Slavery members. The Galleries were crowded, and the House was for a time without a quorum, so many

n:embers had come into the Senate chamber to hear

the speech. House, April 9.-The Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Shorter contended that Massachusetts, by her conduct relative to the Fugitive Slave law, has placed herself outside of the pale of the Constitution, and ought not to be represented here. He said the South had been victimized every time she had compromised with the North. He hoped, therefere, that no further attempt of that kind would be made. If the Republican party should triumph in the next Presidential election, the Urion would be destroyed. The Conservative Democracy alone could

After some discussion upon the extravagance of the demands for printing illustrations and maps in the Pacific Railroad Survey Report, the House adjourned.

The farmer, the drover, the railroad transportation man, the butcher, and consumer of beef, will each find some matter in our Cattle Market report this week worthy of their attention. There was a decline yesterday from last week's extreme prices, about equal to one cent a pound on the average of the 2,200 head in market. This is equal to a loss of \$15,000 to owners. Such is the magnitude of the business of one day in this market.

The Cambria, now due at Halifax, had not been telegraphed when our paper went to press this morning.

The Legislature adjourned last night, leaving a vast amount of work unfinished. The usual Appro priation bills were not passed, and the State is lef without funds to pay its way. The Code was no even thought of. The House License bill failed to pass the Senate; and the Senate's Prohibitory law died in the House. The New-York Police bill is dead, and so is the new Charter for the city. The repeal of the Railroad Commissioners law was smothered by the Senate Committee. The Apportienment bills are also left over. Almost the only bill of public importance that went through, was the Albany Bridge bill. The Governor informed them that he would not call an extra session, and that if the Supply bills were not passed, the responsibility must rest with the Legislature. The Senate voted to ait a day or two longer, but the Democrats and Know-Nothings in the Assembly were determined to force an extra session, and for that purpose spent the whole day and evening in wrangling debates. As the Apportionment bills must be passed before the next election, it is probable that the Governor will convene the Legislature again this morning.

A Republican Mass Meeting was held yesterday at Newark for the organization of the Republican party in that State. It was largely attended, and will be influential in its results. The different sections of the State were represented, and able speeches were made.

### THE GREAT DEBATE.

We print on another page the speech which Mr. Seward yesterday delivered in the Senate in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of the Union. We doubt not our readers will peruse it for themselves: but if our commendation can afford any stimulus for them to do so, we will say that this speech is characterized by the same calm statesmanship, the same breadth and wisdom, and the same felicity of style which have marked other productions of its author. Mr. Seward, fortunate as he is in many things, is especially fortunate in the themes with which his name has, become connected. It was allotted to him to advocate the admission of California, a measure which he con tended for in one of the ablest and most profound of all his public discourses, and which was finall carried after, perhaps, the most memorable struggle in all our parliamentary affairs. In the same manner it has now become his duty to move the admission of the Free State of Kansas, and to deliver in behalf of that proposition the plea we to-day lay before the public. It is rare that one man has two such opportunities, and we think it will be admitted that Mr. Seward has nobly improved the present as he did the former one.

We are sensible that the importance and interest of the debate now going forward in Congress are of necessity but imperfectly represented in the brief reports given from day to day in the columns of the journals, and for that reason we have the greater satisfaction in being enabled to offer our readers so complete a specimen of it as is afforded by this speech. Perhaps never has there been a debate of wider moment or more signal ability, and we are far from supposing that Mr. Seward's effort is in itself more remarkable or instructive than that of others. We take the pains to publish it at full length because he is the honored and beloved Senator of our own State, and because the public mere emphatically expect it of us. At the same time, were it possible, we should with equal pleasure

make room for the powerful and unanswerable arguments of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Collamer, or Mr. Har lan, that have already been delivered, or for those of equal worth, we dare say, which are yet to be heard from the champions of Freedom before the discussion is brought to a close. But though to publish all the speeches is out of our power, we cannot refrain from an expression of pride and gratification in view of the great ability which the Republican Senators so brilliantly exhibit in this debate. It would do honor to the most memorable epoch in legislative history, and it cannot fail to exercise a potent influence upon the course of affairs in this country.

GOOD OMENS. The election in Connecticut which has just terminated in the defeat of the slavedriving Democracy, and in a warning to that traitor, Senator Toucey, to set his house in order, is the last of a series in which the most desperate, but fortunately unavailing, efforts have been made to suppress the spirit of liberty in New-England. All that could be done by the most unscrupulous exercise of Executive influence-all that could be done by the most profuse expenditure of large sums of money-all that could be done by secret bargains and arrangements with slavedriving and Slavery-extending mem bers of the late Whig party-has been done, and done in vain. In New-Hampshire, in Rhode Island, and now in Connecticut, all these desperate and costly efforts of the slavedriving Democracy have availed them nothing. In spite of the d vision of the Anti-Nebraska host into two separate party organizations-from which their opponents hoped so much-the cause of Liberty and of the rights of the North has carried the day; and a glorious presage is thus afforded of what may be expected from New-England, and indeed from the entire North, at the approaching Presidential election.

The crestfallen slavedrivers, with The Journal of Commerce at their head, are endeavoring indeed to seek consolation in the fact that the Anti-Nebraska majority in these three States is not so great now as it was at the preceding elections; and it is even suggested that if the slavedriving party go on gaining in the same proportion, by next Autumn they may carry all these States. No doubt the arithmetical calculation is correct enough; and so a man who has tried twice to jump across a ditch, but both times has landed up to his neck in the mud, may argue that as his second effort has exceeded his first, so if he continues to gain in the same propertion, a third jump may land him safely on the other side. Experience and common sense, however, inform us that in such cases the second effort is generally the cl'max, and that two successive failures carry with them an exhaustion of strength ard diminution of confidence, the place of which no mere desperation can supply.

Having repelled these fierce and determined assaults of the enemy, the Anti-Nebraska party in all these States now stands on strong and commanding ground. The strength and desperation, however, which the slavedrivers have exhibited, and the strong rally which they have been able to make, show the necessity of untiring activity and complete organization on the part of their opponents. This we trust will not be wanting. There must be thousands of good citizens, to whom our old stereotype party struggles of Whig and Democrat have seemed little better than the contests of kites and crows, to whom the present opportunity to vindicate the real principles of Democracy, the rights of the Free States, and the character of our National Government, must hold out an inducement to engage actively in politics such as they have never had before. Let these men not be wanting to this great crisis. Hours and days given to the country now may be more available towards promoting its interests and brightening up its honor than weeks, menths, nay years, at another time. The seed was well planted a year or more ago. The erop is well set, and the efforts of the enemy to root it up and to replace it with weeds, have just been signally defeated. Let care be taken that it be well watered, and in the Autumn we shall reap

the increase. Meanwhile, too, let the opponents of Sla Extension elsewhere emulate the noble example of these New-England States. Let them learn, too. from these successful efforts, to reconcile, or, at least, to lay aside for the moment all other differences-and whatever may be their views as to questions of less immediate and pressing interest, to stand together, shoulder to shoulder, to maintain the rights and dignity of the Northern States, and to purge the National Government of the disgraceful servitude which it is new attempted to impose upon it-the miserable servitude of being the tool of slavedrivers, the disgrace of retrograde and desperate hostility to the rights of man.

## REPUBLICANISM IN NEW-JERSEY.

A State Convention, introductory to a Republican organization in New-Jersey, was held at Newark yesterday. We present elsewhere a report of the preceedings. The attendance was large and earnest, made up of representatives from every old party, and, judging from the Address and Resolutions, the right sort of energy and an anxious desire to postpone all other issues in favor of the principal one, controlled the entire body. It will be seen that later in the season another meeting of the same character will assemble at Trenton. to take action upon questions of National and State

An impression appears to have some currency that in the Presidential canvass New-Jersey will be identified with the side of Slavery. The Demoera's, in the hands of the Railroad Monopoly, of course travel in that dirty direction; and the dubious harmony of the Americans in favor of Mr. Fillmore may be regarded as looking the same way. Yet no greater injustice, we are satisfied, could be done to the popular temper of the State. Leaving aside the possibility that Mr. Fillmore may not consent to be made the stool-pigeon of Pro-Slavery Demoerats by continuing upon the Presidential course, the other fact that the action of the delegates at the Philadelphia Council has been generally disapproved in the ranks of the Order, and they marked as designedly playing into the hands of the Slavery-extension party, evinces anything but a disinclination to the right cause and the right way of vindicating it. Should we forget the result of the latest Congressional elections, emphatic as they were for Freedom, the character, numbers and enthusiasm of the assemblage yesterday would be sufficient confirmation of the unalterable convictions of the people as adverse to Slavery aggression. Men hitherto prominent in the American ranks took part in the preceedings; men who once worked laboriously and blindly for any ticket with the Democratic superscription upon it, voluntarily engaged yesterday to work as zealously for the Republican cause. And why should they not ! The traditions of

New-Jersey politics, and especially of the Jeffersotian Democracy, are all of the very strongest Republican cast. There lies before us a list of the New-Jersey Abolition Society as it existed forty years ago. Every name prominent in the ranks of the old Democratic party figures upon it. The President, Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, Governor of the State, is still remembered as one of the most popular politicians of his time. Gen. Bloomfield sat in the House of Representatives in 1820, and was one of the reluctant acceders to the Misscuri Compromise. Here are the names of James J. Wilson and Mahlon Dickinson, who, representing the State in the United States Senate, voted for the same compact, and no doubt believed it eternal. The former, a personal friend and correspondent of Thomas Jefferson, was for a fourth of a century the acknowledged head of his party in New-Jersev, and therefore of unquestionable soundness as a Democrat, although an Abolitionist. So was the latter; at least, such Mr. Van Buren supposed him when he gave him a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. Here are names of Dr. Ephraim Bateman, John Condit, and Henry Southard, who, Abelitionists as they were, were sent to Congress by the old Democratic party, and voted with Gen. Bloomfield for the Compromise. Another Governor of the State figures on the list-Isaac H. Williamson, father of the present Chancellor of the same name, a devoted attaché of the party which proposes to make Slavery national. And so do we find all the leading men of the State, whether Federal or Democratic, on this roll of Abelitionism, and committed to its cardinal doctrine that "Slavery is an unmitigated evil, and to "premote its abolition the first duty of the "citizen." Judging from a certificate of membership also lying upon our table, the Anti-Slavery sentiments thus propagated by the united voice of Jerseymen, forty years ago, were of no haif-way or compromising timidity. They were fully up to the standard of what are now called fanatics. An engraving at the head represents a patriarchal gentleman holding an open volume, to which he points a chained, naked, kneeling African, who reads the words: "Is not this the fast I have "chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to "undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed "go free, and that ye break every yoke !" b-low, on a tablet, is this legend: "He came to "proclaim liberty to the captive, and the open-"ing of the prison to them that are bound." Will modern Union savers-the sone, perhaps, of these very fathers-credit us when we state that underneath the figure of the slave-to whose darkness printers' ink has done the utmost justicewe read that abominable catch-word of Garrisonian Abolitionism; that charm which, with magic promptitude, never fails to excite the easy wrath of slaveholders and the Northern wing of their slaves-"Am not I a man and a brother ?" Even to the extent of equality of race did these oldfrshiened Democrats thus carry their consistent

principles. Who of their posterity will go so far? Fortunately, the platform adopted by the Convention of yesterday requires no one to pass so fierce a trial. The declarations are broad enough for all manner of men to stand upon. It is enough to believe that the juggle of Atchison, Douglas and Pierce was an act of gross perfidy and wrong, to qualify any individual to join in the new movement: for the necessary corollary of such belief is the conviction that no effort should be spared until the wrong is righted; and in the ranks of Republicanism only can the effort be made. The signs of the times we regard as auspicious for New-Jersey. What with the solid worth and sound discretion of the gathering yesterday, and the prudent tone of its resolutions, there is promise of precisely that quiet, earnest and effective work which insures success in any canvass.

# NEGRO BURNING.

Burning at the stake for heresies and crimes no

lenger exists in Europe, not even in Turkey. Rossting martyrs and evil-doers alive is a system which belongs there to the past. And yet Europe is almost entirely monarchical. Saving Switzerland, the hereditary system of privilege is practically acknowledged in every European State. But notwithstanding that such is the mitigation of the old severities there, here in Democratic America, the flames roar around the criminal, for if a slave, he may be burnt alive. True, there is nothing on the statute-book for such a mode of punishment; but neither is there an original line warranting Slavery at all, the act of kidnapping and enslaving human beings not having originally been regarded other than as a thing too vile to be sanctified by parchment, and hence like the work of the robber and murderer never legally recorded by the actor himself. Our readers will bear witness how THE TRIBUNE has been assailed for its assertion that burning negroes alive is a necessary part of the system; that such barbarism, borrowed from the time of Huss, must flourish in this age of steam-presses and railroads, of democracy and common schools, so long as Slavery exists; and that we cannot, accordingly, in our capacity as a united people-the North responsible for the South-hold up our heads as members of a civilized community. It is false to call us civilized; we are net so. Some four millions of human beings are held in abject submission and ignorance, and hence habitually tending to commit violent crimes in the some proportion; and accordingly the necessities of the barbarous society which so debases them cause the kind of punishment of which we are treating. We admire, therefore, the consistency of the local Southern press in dispatching the matchless horrors of burning a man to death in three lines, which we copy from The Montgomery Journal, published at the capital of Alabama, one of the sovereign States of the Union. That paper on the 3d inst. made the following statement: BURNING OF A NEGRO.-We learn that the negro

who murdered Mr. Capeheart was burned to death yesterday at Mount Meigs. He acknowledged himself This is at least consistent. A state of society

essentially barbarous causes the "burning of negro;" and such inflammatory procedures must multiply with the mental improvement of the slave, and his increased restlessness under the old-fashioned Guinea treatment. So, burn away, brothers and Democrats, but no sentiment, if you please, thereupen! And above all, let us know when you get your system established on the free soil of Kanens and Nebraska.

The Beard of Aldermen last night received a ong and rather spicy report from the Special Committee on the correspondence of the Mayor with the Postmaster of this city and the Postmaster-General on the subject of an up-town Post-Office. The committee exhibit a letter written by Mr. Wood to the Postmaster-General nearly a year ago. in which the Mayor incloses a petition which specifies the exact locality where the Post-Office should be, which is at the junction of the Sixth avenue and Broadway, and the Mayor assures the Postmaster-General that a failure to establish such Post-Office would be a dereliction of duty. We believe the Postmaster-General took no notice of this letter-a fate peculiar to many other highsounding fulminations from the same source. It seems from the report that the site had been offered to the Government for \$220,000, its assessed value being \$118,500; that the most active advocate and the first signer of the petition were two gentlemen who own three-fourths of the property; that one of them, while anxious to sell to the Government at nearly double the Assessor's valuation, got the Tax Commissioners to abate 15 per cent on one of his lots. The report shows that while the average delivery of letters below the proposed site is 9,700 per day, only 362 per day are delivered above it; and from this and other facts they are against any such establishment at the point indicated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GEYER'S LAST WORDS. Fultorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASBINGTON, Tuesday, April 8, 1856.

The auditors who assembled in the galleries and lobbies of the Senate this morning to hear Gov. SEWARD on Kansas were disappointed. Mr. GEYER "held over," and, being the only Senator from Missouri, seemed to think he had a right to inflict a double dose of his tediousness on the muchenduring listeners. A few of them (the case-hardened) stood it; the larger number got away. I was of the smaller and more unfortunate division. I wanted to hear what he could say for the Border-Ruffan cause, or whether he could speak through two mortal days without saying anything. Let me give one or two specimens of the manner of his wisdom to-day:

He argued that there could have been but few Free. Soilers in Kansas in Nov., '54, because at the election for delegate then held, some 2,300 votes were cast for J. W. Whitfield and nearly 300 more for "J. A. Whitfield"-evidently a mistake," said he, "and meant for J. W. Whitfield." Now these 250 odd votes in question were not cast for any Whitfield at all, but for John A. Wakefield, as earnest and true a Free-State man as lives in Kansas. His votes were mainly cast in Lawrence, whose citizens distrusted the steadfastness of Flenniken, the regularly nominated Free-State candidate. Wakefield is one of the new Free-State officers, chosen last Winter .-Of course, Mr. Geyer did not mean to mistate, but he had no right to be ignorant on such a point and yet press it into his service. Had he spent one day in informing himself on the subject, and compressed his speech into the other, he would have made a far more creditable figure.

This same blunder, confounding the votes for J. A. Wakefield with Whitfield's, has been made at least twice in the House this session-once by so clever a man as Alex. Stephens. I have corrected it at least once already, yet it is still persisted in. The facts with regard to Kansas are so seldom presented, even distortedly, by the Southern Press, including that of this city, that those who read little else are kept in gross and perilous darkness.

Mr. Geyer to-day reiterated Oliver's story as to how the election of March, '55, was sprung upon Kansas by surprise-how Reeder (who was then a Nebraska Democrat and Pierce office-holder) gave private notice of that election, first to the Eastern Abolitionists, who were rushing in their voters before the Missourians knew when the election would be held-how Oliver saw them going up the Missouri River by boat-loads-and how a great part of them went back East soon after, saying they had fulfilled their contract by voting-and how many Missourians went over into Kansas, indeed, on the day of election, but only to watch the Yankee Free-Soilers, and see that they didn't cheat or bully the Pro-Slavery party, &c., &c .- can it be possible that any one now needs a refutation of such stuff as this? If there be so benighted a being, I beg him to keep an eye open for the evidence about to be taken in Kansas before the House Commis-

Mr. Geyer came at length to the charge or implication that certain Missourians had perjured themselves by swearing in votes at that Kansas Legislative Election. That, he insisted, was a vile slander, anyhow. Missourians might be a little abrupt in their ways-they might treat an Abolitionist rather roughly-but they wouldn't commit perjury. And he was trying to work himself into hercies over the atrocity of the imputation, when Mr. HARLAN of Iowa rose:

Mr. HARLAN-" If the Senator from Missouri will allow me, I will state what I know on this subject. I was at Council Bluffs a short time before I came to attend this session. I there con-versed with several respectable citizens who were present at this Legislative Election in Kansas, and aw Missourians swear in their-votes. One of these (naming him) was a judge of that election at one of the polls, and himself administered the oath to a number of Missourians-well known to him to be such-who persisted in swearing that they were actual residents of Kansas, though they were fresh from their Missouri homes, and returned to them

One might reasonably suppose that this would have shut up even Geyer, but he never seemed to mind it, but resumed and went on, rather refreshed by the interruption. And he really thought he was doing a good thing for his side when he cited a lot of barbarous and unjust laws once current in Eastern States (when they mainly held slaves), from which Humanity and Intelligence have long since banished them. I thought he might as well have proved that New-England was once inhabited by

-But I will not follow him further. Suffice it that his dullest of all lawyer's dreary, heartless speeches at length wore out, and he subsided into his seat, to the great relief of the two or three dozen remaining.

Washington, Tuesday, April 8, 1856. There is no information in possession of the Government by which the resolution of the Senate in regard to Nicaragua can be more satisfactorily answered than is already known to the public. A batch of letters from Mr. Wheeler comprises all the intelligence here, and when it is remembered that he has been an active partisan of Walker throughout, that he recognized his authority in conflict with instructions, and that he inspired his flagging troops with Dutch courage at a critical moment, some estimate of their actual value may be formed without difficulty. And if there were not such reasons to influence his opinions, there is another and a practical one which might operate with some effect. Walker has notified those about him, and all within the reach of his military rule. that correspondence disparaging his authority and upholding the pretended rights of the Transit Comany will be regarded and treated as treasonable An inquisitorial system has been established, by which offenders may be detected in their most secret operations, and seals are considered only as the instruments of treachery. The fate of Coral

is remembered, and those interested know that Walker will not stend upon ceremony if he should discover duplicity. This fact may serve to explain the flattering character of nearly all the accounts

the flattering character of nearly all the accounts which have come up from that camp, and the subdued spirit of those which ignored adulation.

The newsmongers have deceived the public in stating that Gov. Marcy was maturing a plan for the adjustment of the difficulties in Nicaragua. No such purpose is entertained now, for the sug gestions wholly impracticable. It would be rather difficult to devise a scheme of settlement when the parties most concerned have entirely failed to make out a case which would warrant the interposition of the Government, even according to their own showing. When Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. White, who carry the Transit Corporation in their pockets, appeared here, they were patiently heard and requested to submit such propositions as were supposed to be reasonable. The first suggestion made was a blockade of the post of San Juan, but as they were ignorant, until enlightened, that this implied and involved a condition of war, it was voluntarily abandoned.

The next plan proposed was that a public vessel should be sent down to seize the steamers which Walker had appropriated, as they descended the rivers to connect with the line on the Atlantic side in other words, to imitate the example of Walker.
These steamers are held by persons claiming to be
American citizens of as orthodox patriotism as the
Transit Company, and professing as good character for veracity and integrity. Between such
conflicting claims for contested private property,
the Government could not interfere, even if it
were disposed to eneage in this controversy. The were disposed to engage in this controversy. The Transit Company made its own contract without my previous engagement here; and if the bargain turned out unfortunately, our Government can hardly be expected to repair the damage— especially after having been defied and outraged by this very corporation when it was engaged in sustaining Walker. If the engineer happens to have been hoisted with his own petard, he owes the blame to himself. Sympathy is too valuable to be expended upon such bad subjects; and it is hardly needed, as the speculators will foot the bill at somebody's expense on 'Change.

Hope is now entertained that the Missouri case

will get a decree upon its intrinsic merits from the Supreme Court. Four of the Judges have already united in admitting the jurisdiction, and but one more is needed to insure a majority. Tha final consultation will be held to-morrow night. An effort has been made to set aside this cause upon a false issue of jurisdiction, which really involves the whole issue at stake. It is contended that the plaintiff, Dred Scott, is a "negro slave," and therefore not entitled to bring the suit, and that under this state of facts the Court has no juris diction. This is an assumption of everything de-nied on the one side and asserted on the other. Scott claims his freedom and desires to be heard upon the merits of his claim. It would be a strange proceeding to decide upon a pretense of jurisdiction the very issues in controversy, while excluding all consideration of their legal force. The opinion of the Court in the case of Wells,

who was sentenced to death, and then commuted to imprisonment for life by President Fillmore, is prepared and may be delivered to morrow or the ext day. The majority maintain that the power to pardon necessarily carries with it the power to commute, and, therefore, that the clemency was properly exercised. The time may come when no of Executive usurpation will be without its judicial extenuation or justification. It already is like appealing from Casar to Casar's Senate. Judge McLean is understood to differ with his coleagues, and Judge Curtis to doubt the jurisdiction in the case. A decision of very considerable importance, and

involving large money interests, was given in the Supreme Court to-day. A brief outline of it may be desirable. In 1845 the Bank of the State of Ohio was chartered, with a condition that six per cent of the annual profits should be paid to the State, in lieu of all taxes whatever. After five years of successful and acceptable practice under this system, the Democracy got power, and, as usual, made war upon the bank, their favorite hobby. An additional tax of \$300,000 per annum was imposed. It was resisted, of course, and the Supreme Court here held it to be unconstitutional. In order to avoid this objection, a Convention was called to revise the Constitution, and an amendment was carried intended to justify subsequent legislation to the same effect. this revised instrument, the former law was renewed, and was met by the same opposition. Meers. Vinton and Stansbury argued the cause for the Bank, and Mr. Pugh, who was instrumental in engendering the original opposition, for the other party. Six of the Judges maintained that the whole proceeding was unconstitutional, inas-much as it tended to impair the obligation of contracts, and that a State could not by amending its Constitution attain an unconstitutional object, any better than by an Act of the Legislature, as was attempted in this case. Judges Campbell, Catren, and Daniel, held that the power of taxation was e of local sovereignty, and could not be restrained by the intervention of the Federal Government. Both opinions covered the whole ground involved in the investigation, and consumed three hours in the reading.

COL. FREMONT ON KANSAS. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribun

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4, 1856. The position and perils of the Free-State men of Kansas are commanding the sympathy of brave and generous spirits from every quarter. A young commonwealth of barely forty or fifty thousand souls overwhelmed at its own elections by a gigantic and well-conducted conspiracy in a powerful and populous adjoining State, and thereby subjugated to Slavery, which is abhorred by the great body of its people, who are threatened by the Federal Government, which should be their guardian and protector, with Military execution and the stern penalties of treason if they resist, has a right to the best wishes and most energetic services of every gallant heart. And these Kansas is now se-

California was never subjected to a formal Terri-

torial Government at all, but took her position as a State at the outset of her distinct political existence. Without any enabling act of Congress, or permission from a Territorial Governor or Legisture, she spontaneously called a Convention, elected and held it, and thus framed and adopted a State Constitution, by which Slavery was excluded from her area. Among the prominent actors in these movements was Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, one of her American pioneers, who, for his conspicuous agency in making her a Free State, has never been forgiven by the all-powerful Slavery Propagazda since established therein, to whom he is an object of double hatred as an adversary, and what they deem an apostate, because of his Southern birth and education. Surprised and anticipated by the promptness and determination of the Free-State movement, they had no power to prevent his election for a fractional term to the U. S. Senate, but they rallied all their increased forces to prevent his reëlection, and did it, after a long and arduous contest. In that struggle, one of Col. Frémont's most determined opporters in the California Legislature was CHARLES ROBINSON, a member from Sacramento, elected on a "Settlers' ticket" independent of National politics, but who was counted on to oppose Cel. F. because he was a Whig while the Colonel was classed as a Democrat. Mr. Robinson, however, resisted every appeal to his party prejudices, holding that, if the Propagandists could make the Slavery issue paramount, as they clearly

did, then Free-State men might justifiably do the

same. Mr. Robinson left California soon afterward,

returning to Massachusetts to be married, and be-

come one of the pioneers of the Free-State emigra-